The New-York Times.

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JAMES FISK MURDERED

He is Deliberately Shot Down in the Grand Central Hotel.

Edward S. Stokes the Author of the Desperate Deed.

Fisk Twice Wounded and Reported as Dying.

His Ante-Mortem Statement Taken by the Coroner.

The Murderer Promptly Arrested on the Spot.

Exciting Scenes in and About the Hotel.

The startling intelligence that EDWARD S. STOKES had shot and mortally wounded JAMES FISK, Jr., flew like lightning through the City yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the unenviable notoriety of both persons imparting additional rapidity to the seven-league boots of busy Rumor. For some time past the respectable dwellers in our City have been shocked and disgusted with the unavoidable publicity of their licentious amours, unavoidable, because they have been discussed in the Police and Law Courts. No sympathy with plaintiff or defendants was possible. It was a mere loathsome exhibition of depravity and cupidity such as, thank Heaven, does not often bring a blush to pure maiden faces or cause the ears of prudency to tingle with its filthy recitals.

The sequel has come. The natural consequences of a vicious life has happened. A man lies dying—murdered; and his enemy—his murderer—is now discussing with himself the folly of his crime in a prison cell. And what of the wretched woman who has caused all this trouble? What a counterpart of her position is that of the unhappy woman whose evidence will, in a few days, cause a human being to swing on the gallows, for the murder of Mr. HALSTEAD, in Newark! It is a scene, dramatic yet real, horrible, but true, from which humanity veils and hides her eyes, and shudders at the remembrance of its contemplation. Here is a man who for years the world has called by the hardest and most opprobrious names, sent with scarcely a moment's warning to his endless doom, not by one who, to say the least of it, is no better than he should be. And why? Because a vicious state of society, an immunity in wrong-doing, a sort of licensed freedom in dealing with other men's money, (for which dishonesty is whitewashing epithet,) has given opportunities to the unscrupulous. What a voluminous comment on this tragedy in the presence of WM. M. TWEED and other Tammany officials at the bedside of the dying man.

THE DETAILS.

The details of this tragedy, which in many of its features is unparalleled in the history of crime in this City, were gathered from the most authentic sources, and are given in the following narrative, without exaggeration or coloring. It was almost impossible to extract the simple truth from the numberless rumors which were flying in every direction about the City all of last evening, but by persistent effort the facts, as they will be developed by the judicial proceedings which must follow this deed of blood, have been allotted.

In another column will be found a report of the proceedings yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, in the long-continued libel suit of Mrs. MANSFIELD against Col. FISK. The plaintiff and EDWARD S. STOKES were both present in that Court-room from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Both were upon the witness-stand, and subjected to examination by the opposing counsel. By a strange coincidence, it happened that STOKES was interrogated as to whether he had ever threatened FISK in any way. He pressed somewhat embarrassed by the question, but finally said that he had never threatened him otherwise than with legal proceedings. During all the time he was in the Court-room STOKES was entirely self-possessed, with this one exception, and did not in any way betray the deadly purpose which he executed two hours after leaving the Courtroom with Mrs. MANSFIELD. His whereabouts during those two hours are as yet the subject of rumor, but there is good authority for saying that about 5 o'clock he was seen in a coupé which was standing in front of the Grand Opera-house, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third-street, with the exception that he is known to have been at Delmonico's. The next that was seen of him, so far as is yet known, was at a few minutes before 6 o'clock, when he was walking carelessly up and down the main corridor of the Grand Central Hotel, on the parlor floor. This corridor is one story above the street, is parallel with Broadway, and at its northern end is reached by the ladies' staircase from the street. Passing and repassing the head of this staircase, STOKES glanced furtively down the stairs each time. His actions at the moment attracted little attention, as there was nothing striking or unnatural about them. Dressed with great elegance in sterling of a light color, a tall, well-formed, well-featured, imperturbable man, there was nothing in his appearance not in keeping with the place or to excite suspicion in a casual observer.

While STOKES thus loitered, watched and waited, at 4 o'clock Col. JAMES FISK, Jr. drove up in a carriage to the ladies' door. Stepping out of his carriage and walking briskly across the pavement, he passed through the entrance door of the hotel. When he had been up, he spoke to JOHN T. REDMOND, the porter on duty at the door, asking him if Mrs. MOAS was in. REDMOND replied that she was not, but that he believed her daughter was in her grandmother's room. FISK then said, "Tell her I am here," but he started up the stairs before the porter. Up seven steps from the street there is a small landing. Reaching this, FISK happened to glance upward, and there saw the imperturbable, well-dressed man, whose he instantly recognized as EDWARD S. STOKES, standing at the head of the stairs. This man had his right arm resting on the standard at the head of the stairs, and FISK noticed that there was something in the right hand. Before the visitor could see that this something was a pistol, without a word having been addressed by either of the men, STOKES, pointing to FISK deliberately, fired. FISK fell upon the landing, uttering the simple exclamation "Oh!" but immediately got upon his feet again; and as he did so, STOKES fired again. The first shot had taken effect in his abdomen; the second wounded through the fleshy part of the left arm, above the elbow. Then he staggered, turned, as if to take refuge in flight, and, partly sliding, reached the bottom of the stairs, where he fell.

After firing the second shot, STOKES passed for a single instant, as if to look upon his work; then turned and walked leisurely away. Reaching the door of the ladies' parlor, a few paces distant from the head of the stairs, he stepped aside, and threw his cloak, carelessly and blandly, over his left arm, concealing the pistol. He then quietly stepped back into the corridor, and, walking more hurriedly, passed to and down the grand stairway, which leads up from the main hall and office of the hotel. Once he gained the hall and was opposite the office, headed to the rear entrance, as if seeking to escape into Mercer-street, the alarm was raised that a man had been shot upstairs. Hearing this, BROOKS started upon a run, and Mr. TOWERS, the proprietor of the hotel, who was behind the desk of the office, cried out, "Stop that man." Just as he had reached the entrance to the barber-shop of the house, and when he was only a few steps distant from the door opening into Mercer-street, STOKES slipped and fell. Before he could regain his feet he was seized by some of the men attached to the hotel, who were in pursuit of him, and was led back to the porter's lunch at the foot of the grand stairway, where he was compelled to sit down, and where he was carefully guarded by his captors until the arrival of the Police.

THE WOUNDED MAN.

All this had occupied but a moment of time, and meantime the wounded man had again staggered to his feet at the bottom of the stairs, and, assisted by REDMOND and others, had managed to ascend the stairs, and was taken into room No. 215, just at the head of the stairs, and was laid upon a bed. Covered with the blood which gushed from his shattered arm, the attendants, who knew only of this comparatively trivial hurt, took what clothes he had stained with blood, rushed off for assistance. In a moment the room was crowded, but among the first comers were Drs. FISHER and TRIPLER, both of whom live in the hotel. They immediately cleared the room and proceeded to examine the wounded man. Col. FISK was entirely calm and rational, did not complain of pain, and gave a concise but perfectly clear account of how the wounds had been received. The injury to the arm was found to be merely a flesh wound, but the first shot had taken a more deadly course. Their new ate orifice five inches above the umbilicus and two inches to the right of the median line. From its appearance, they were of opinion that it was mortal. Prof. JAMES R. WOOD and Dr. JAMES WHITE were sent for and arrived in a few minutes. As soon as they reached the room Dr. WOOD proceeded to probe the wound. The bullet was found to have taken a course inward, downward and to the left, penetrating the walls of the abdomen. Although the wound was probed to the depth of five inches, the bullet was not found, and its location is yet undetermined. The physicians all agreed that the abdominal wound was of a most serious character, and that the condition of Col. FISK was most critical. His death would, however, be a question of some hours, and as after a time the sufferer seemed to rally greatly, hopes were entertained that he might ultimately recover.

IN THE POLICE STATION.

While a full knowledge of what had been done was being learned, STOKES had been handed over to the Police, and, followed by an immense crowd, had been taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, a few rods away in Mercer-street, in charge of Capt. BYRNES. On arriving at the house he was arraigned before the desk. Capt. BYRNES, stepping to his place behind it, said: "I am about to ask you some questions, and you can answer them or not, as you please." STOKES slipped and fell. Before he could regain his feet he was seized by some of the men attached to the house, who were in pursuit of him, and was led back to the porter's lunch at the foot of the grand stairway, where he was compelled to sit down, and where he was carefully guarded by his captors until the arrival of the Police.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HOLLY, LAUREL, AND YEW.

The white item sits on the silvered bough,
The red-fruited holly, the green-spired yew;
The solemn cypress, the sad-leaved willow,
And the hours of the day first and last bow.

Ho, ye hearts that call to the silvered woods,
And to the green-robed and berried bowers;
Ho, ye that seek for the sweet flowers,
Blest are the seasons, and welcome each.

Ho, ye hearts that call to the sylvan

The Daily Cosmic Gazette and Evening Times-Mirror

A MASK STOLEN.

LAW REPORTS.

MARINE.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1872.

The New-York Times,
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,561 Broadway, between 50th and 51st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 6 P. M.

The Government is resolved to be fully prepared against any possible complication with Spain. Orders have been given to prepare six iron-clads for use, a precaution of whose necessity every one will admit that the Cabinet is the best judge. It would be somewhat ludicrous for a great and powerful nation to be compelled, in the case of an appeal to force in order to obtain satisfaction from a foreign Power, and then to find itself without any force available for immediate employment. Hence the measures that are now being taken to provide against any emergency.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, City Chamberlain, has resigned at last, and has got a first-class certificate of character from Mayor HALL. His books are belapsed to a cent, it appears; but then so CONNOLLY'S used to be, and the City was robbed all the same. We suppose that BRADLEY has been shrewd enough to be satisfied with the plunder he got from drawing some half a dozen different salaries. One little transaction he has, however, never condescended to explain, and that is the $16,332 28 he drew under the name of salary as President of the Canton Board—an office which he never filled. His appointment of HAGGERTY, the notorious thief, as Court-house janitor, was also a highly-suspicious circumstance, and, from the fact of being made the subject of a special clause of the Tax Levy, might lead one to infer that BRADLEY had some powerful reason for obtaining the services of a ruffian about the County buildings. Why Mayor HALL should have appointed anybody in BRADLEY'S place at the present juncture, and why he should have selected that President of the Tenth National Bank, it is equally impossible to explain.

Probable Rise of a Lieutenant Governor.

Yesterday afternoon EDWARD S. STOKES became tired of the slow process of law in redressing the wrongs he is alleged to have suffered at the hands of JAMES FISK, Jr. Apparently informed of FISK'S movements, he proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, and on the first landing of the staircase leading upward from the ladies' entrance, quietly awaited the arrival of the man whom he went prepared, if not resolved, to shoot. Without a word of warning, or any display of sudden anger, STOKES discharged the two bullets which have inflicted what are believed to be fatal wounds upon the object of his deadly hate. The murderous deed may have been the result of calm premeditation, or it may have been caused by a sudden access of passion. In either case it was both brutal and cowardly, and will attract toward FISK as amount of public sympathy to which no part of his career has entitled him. People who have hoped that FISK would end his days in the State Prison can still afford to pity him, as he has face to face with death brought on by the hand of an assassin. This man has fallen a victim to the bad passions to which he pandered all his life. He has escaped a violent death more than once already, and he has kept ruffians in his pay to threaten the lives of other men if steel were. Yet, had he been [illegible] in Washington in November, 1868, we guess more could have responded the dead, great as was the provocation he had given. "Bad blood," which the worst people are somewhat softened by, disappears, and also fooled last certain legal justice was on its trail, there is nobody but will cry shame upon the foul method of his taking off.

In July, 1868, FISK and his partner GOULD found themselves at the mercy of Mr. ADAMS, "beginning life as it were, in absolute control of the Erie Railway, but with an empty treasury and a doubtful reputation." Since then the Treasury has been somewhat replenished, though their reputation has not improved. If money-making no matter by what methods of brazen or by what outrages upon law and morality, were the foremost aim of life, then FISK deserves to rank high among the representative men of the century. If it is admissible to make one's gauge the sole standard of right and wrong, and to hold self-interest as the only moral thing upon earth, then FISK'S career were venial and his life respectable. It is but just to remember that there are many people who get through life on just such principles as these, and who shirk nothing approaching to the colossal infamy which attaches to the name of FISK. The man who was from a Vermont peddler to be a power in Wall-street, a dictator of some of the greatest enterprises on this continent, and a character of note the world over, was no common example of humanity. He possessed something more than mere Yankee cunning and native mother-wit. There was a grandeur of conception about his operations which helps to lift him above the vulgar herd of scoundrels, and a certain administrative ability about the conduct of his schemes which proves him to have been no common sharper. The financial history of the last ten years has helped to develop FISK in a way which, earlier or later, might have been impossible. He assisted in making the era of corruption could which he lived, but the same also reacted upon him. When Judges upon the bench and eminent counsel were found eager to do his bidding, it is hardly to be wondered at if FISK proceeded upon the maxim that every man has his price. When society was so reluctant to shut its doors in his face, it were no difficult inference for a mind like FISK'S that the women of his acquaintance were not very unlike the rest of their sex.

FISK played the most prominent and showy part among a company of very accomplished swindlers. There was a deal of organized brokenness about the man which gave him a certain success with the outer world, which the wily and suspicious GOULD could never have attained. But this very celebration of his disreputable success made his influence unspeakably more fatally corrupting than it would otherwise have been. He was just the sort of outwardly brilliant rascal to appeal to the imagination of youth, and to debase the ideal of a certain type of men of mature age. Admirers of all the gilded appendages of Erie were frequently liable to detect that all these things came from the illegal possession of other men's money, and would have only excited anger or disgust had they been the lawful spoils of a common trunk-thief. Whether JAMES FISK, Jr., lives or dies, there is no reason for disguising how entirely his career has been. As a fellow-man lying in agony and under fear of death, we may give him such sympathy as our human instincts prompt. As one of the greatest foes of the highest interests of his country will his generation, his memory cannot but be execrated to the end of time.

A Political Coup Without Courage or Wisdom.

It becomes very questionable whether Mr. GREELEY means to support the principles and candidates of the Republican Party in the next Presidential election. That there should be any such doubt with reference to so old a champion of the cause of Republicanism, is not a pleasant thing to contemplate; but he himself makes it inevitable. It is the natural inference from his acts and expressions concerning the Presidency for the past twelvemonth. He has consistently avoided any hearty committal of himself or his paper on the subject, and has behaved as if his mind were distracted—perhaps by overmastering personal ambition, perhaps by jealousies and spites contending with his better impulses—from its fair and frank consideration. He has shown for a long time an apparently irresistible tendency, to use one of his own classic phrases, "to plow with strange heifers."

The generally accepted explanation of his course is that he wants a Presidential nomination for himself from the Republican Party, and that he has not made up his mind what he will do if he does not get it. We certainly do Mr. GREELEY no injustice in referring to this popular feeling. If he was not blinded by his own natural excitement in the matter—an excitement which the wisest and best may, as he has himself suggested, be pardoned for experiencing—he would see for himself how the fellow-citizens regard him. His political friends, those who would be glad to see him honored with the nomination of the party to the highest office of the nation, are by no means so impossible as he is himself to the current of public opinion. We do not like to say suspicion is a pall from which bad feeling can so easily be reaped as it can from Mr. GREELEY'S wounded self-esteem; but we fear that if he should set himself steadily to discover what the criticism of his friends is on such new Presidential demonstration of his, he would be shocked to find the frequency with which his favorite Saxon epithet, "fool," escapes their lips.

Mr. GREELEY himself, however, is undoubtedly ignorant of the effect of his course. When, after chasing JEFFERSON DAVIS through the Mississippi States, he finally felicitated himself on grasping that small traitor's hand, and telling him how glad he was to see him, and how much he likened of his wife,—we presume it never occurred to him that any political capital he could make in the South by such a demonstration would be dearly purchased at the expense of the sympathies and disaffections of the North that he should summon to hold decently-ill-fellowship with a fool or two-and-a-half-dozen knaves. Then were many other incidents in that unhappy journey which many men of less ability and more composure sense would have avoided. But Mr. GREELEY has learned to whistle from the way in which his acts have been received. Only the other day, he plucked from a Western newspaper, and held up to the public with an intimated "editorial," a letter of his to the editor of the "Jefferson (Mo.) Cosmopolite, full of advice to the Democracy about how to win the next Presidential election. Such a letter from any other public man would have been a piece of comic folly, which Mr. GREELEY would have detected instantly, and set ruthlessly discovered. He would have told the author that any one who did not see that such an application of this of the editor of the Cosmopolite, was a mere butt to draw out some expressions that could be used to damage the author's party, was a silly fool; that to imagine that any intelligent Democrat sincerely wanted his views on the proper course of the Democratic Party, or seriously thought of him as a Presidential candidate, was a piece of egregious vanity which no man without the Presidential maggot in his head would be guilty of. And though this way of treating the letter would have been harsh, not to say unmannerly, there would have been in it a good deal of that "horse sense" which Mr. GREELEY so often shows in dealing with other men's follies.

And undoubtedly the first question Mr. GREELEY would have asked about the author would have related to his intention to go over to the Democrats. That would be a natural question. We think Mr. GREELEY feels that it is so in his case, for when a Cincinnati paper puts it to him, he answers in the following evasive manner:

"Mr. GREELEY is not likely to support any man 'on a Democratic platform,' for the excellent reason that he is not (on a party score) a Democrat—never was, and is not likely to be."

This it will be perceived, leaves the case precisely where it was before. Everybody knew Mr. GREELEY "never was, and is not now (in a party sense) a Democrat," but whether he would be or not in the future his recent course has made an open question. He has certainly given people plainly to understand that he would not refuse even a Democratic nomination for the Presidency if he could get it, and that he would rather see the Democrats win than the Republicans with Gen. GRANT at their head. This is the only rational interpretation that can be placed on his letter.

Bribery and Corruption.

In the recent contests at Syracuse and Albany, the only sources from which money could be obtained in any considerable sums for bribery have been arrayed on the side of the TWEED and its friends. If the Erie Ring or the Tammany Ring spent any money in the late State Convention, or in the recent contest for Speaker at Albany, it was certainly spent in aid of the *Tribune's* faction, for in both cases the Erie Ring and the friends of Tammany earnestly supported the defeated slate, which was that of the *Tribune*. JAY GOULD went all the way to Syracuse in a special car, avowedly to control the State Convention, and immediately on his arrival, he had a prolonged confidential interview with Senator FENTON. In the recent contest, the newly-elected legislative director of the Erie Road was the active supporter of ALVORD, and carried over to his cause more than one member who came to Albany pledged to vote for SMITH. In like manner, both at Syracuse and at Albany, the organs and tools of Tammany were the earnest opponents of the successful cause. If, then, vast sums were spent in bribing at the State Convention and at Albany by the supporters of the successful cause and candidates, the money must have come from somewhere. The candidates certainly did not furnish it. No one suggests that they did. But it is vaguely said to have come from the Custom-house. The Committee of Investigation, which is now in session in this City, is commissioned to investigate this charge, so far as the State Convention is concerned. It will be found that not only was no money expended, but no office under the National Administration was promised or given to influence the vote of any person, either in the recent State Convention or during the contest at Albany.

When we hear it asserted that large sums of money have been spent in bribery in any political contest, we naturally look to see not only whence the money came, but what was the motive for spending it. In the contest for the nomination for the Speaker, it will not be denied that the Canal Ring, the Erie Ring, and all the other "rings" were in favor of ALVORD. If they spent any money, it must have been spent in the interest of those who now make a howl about bribery. If any money was spent to elect SMITH, the "Custom-house Ring" alone could have furnished it. Now, allowing, for the moment, that there is such a Ring, and that it has money to spend, what object was there in spending it to elect SMITH? The *Tribune* and all the other organs of detraction admit that SMITH is honest, and that he gets into the Speaker's chair unstammered. Who, then, could have desired to spend his money to put him there? What had the Custom-house Ring to accomplish by electing him? What interests had they which could be furthered by SMITH'S election? The truth is, that in this contest for the Speakership there was on the side of SMITH no source from which money could come, nor any inducement to spend it if money could have been had.

A good deal is said about the interference of Government officials at the Convention and at Albany. Now,—unfortunately perhaps,—the doctrine that by accepting a Government office a person forfeits his rights to interfere in politics, has never been accepted in this country. If any one will take the pains to examine the columns of the *Tribune* for a half dozen years past, he will find that they have chronicled the presence at every State Convention, and every Legislature of a host of officials, and that the *Tribune* has not uttered a word of condemnation. Academy is invested with the bestowal of those prizes, and it would indeed be a great interest. The chief of them, the Montyon Prizes, were founded by a nobleman of that name, whose fortune and benevolence were—a happy and too rare combination—correspondingly ample. In 1780 he had founded prizes which were suppressed by the Convention; but when, after Waterloo, he returned to France, he established two annual prizes of four hundred dollars each: one by the poor person who has performed the most meritorious deed of virtue; the other to the author of the work which has been judged the most useful for the improvement of the public morals.

A Frenchman can scarcely attain a higher honor than being elected a member of the Academy, composed as it is of men who have given ample proof of the eminence of their ability, and the extent to which it has been cultivated. Buffon, Montesquieu, Turgot, and almost all Frenchmen of first-rate ability, have been members of the famous Society, and there can be no doubt that it has been of essential service in maintaining a high standard of literary excellence and taste.

Music for the Million of Manchester.

From the speech which Mr. CARDWELL, the War Minister, recently made at Oxford, it may be concluded that legislation, during the approaching session, will be mainly directed toward social improvement in England. For some years, the time of the Legislature has been more occupied with Irish affairs than with anything else, and the result has been most disastrous to the progress of social improvement in England. In fact, it may be stated that no inconsiderable part of the discontent existing among certain classes in that country is fairly attributable to the hope deferred of various promised benefits. The fatal obstinacy of landlords in sanitary matters, the shocking adulteration of the food of the poor, the compulsory supply of pure water—all these are points which the people are naturally eager to see satisfactorily settled.

They are, however, just those sort of matters the discussion of which affords members of a Legislature opportunity to "ventilate" multitudinous crochets, and consequently, it may be safely predicted that an immense amount of time will be spent in debating them.

As matters stand at present, the House of Commons does all the business of our local Legislatures, as well as that of Congress. This may have been all very well in the year of grace 1801, when the union took place with Ireland, but the enormous growth of the population of the British Islands since then has of course thrown a correspondingly large increase of labor upon the Legislature. The life of a British Senator to-day is not only hard, but crowded with conditions seriously prejudicial to health. It is impossible to obviate long daily sessions, where such a mass of matter must be waded through, and there is absolutely impossible that Executives and many other important members can attend during the day. A few years ago, Mr. Gregory Grey, an elderly "Whig," who had passed about a quarter of a century in a laborious Cabinet office—that of Secretary of the Home Department—and who certainly cannot be suspected of a tendency to a revival of the Union, published a pamphlet advocating a kind of general Council being held in Dublin by Irish members, to decide purely local questions, on the ground that it was monstrous for the time of the Imperial Parliament to be spent in discussing the closure of a bill for gas at Drogheda, or for water works at Tralee.

Lately, A. Egerton Leigh, barrister and member of Parliament, has been broaching a similar idea as regards Scotland. Many of the questions that now involve enormous expense, would thus be easily dealt with. The session of the Council would, of course, not take place during that of the House of Commons. Should the proposal to establish such assemblies be promulgated in the House of Commons in a favorable form this session, it is likely to find many advocates. The break-down of Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CARDWELL, whose prostration was undoubtedly the result of work in the public service, will give emphasis to arguments in favor of such a measure; while it would, could its working be made satisfactory in Ireland, be a sop to the people of that country, and in a degree prove an answer to the clamor for self-government of the Home Rule Party.

Haunted Houses.

Ghost stories have an undying popularity, and many are the firesides during these Christmas Holidays at which such tales have been heard with awe and admiration. There seems to be, even in the most skeptical of minds, a certain grain of credulity about apparitions, and this it is which endows accounts of them with such perennial interest. It may be said that this interest only proves the appetite of mankind for the marvelous and extravagant; but such a statement hardly explains the matter. Fairy tales answer this description; but fairy tales only please children; whereas ghost stories have a charm for young or old, for the ignorant or educated.

If we may draw a distinction as to the relative popularity of ghosts, we should say that the favorites are those that have a local habitation as well as a name. It is not desirable that these mysterious beings, however incorporeal, should be foreshadowy. When we can look right through a ghost, as in BETTER'S picture of Hamlet and his father, our respect for him is sensibly diminished. Perhaps one reason for this is that the more diaphanous the object, the more we are accustomed only impressed with the possibility of optical delusion. On the other hand, too opaque a specter, besides involving something like a contradiction in terms, shocks our sense of propriety. Hence a judicious mixture between the transparent and opaque is probably most effective. Again, it is important that the ghost should have some clear form. They should not be like the heads of Banquo's children, which "smiled upon the witches and withered" without speaking. Their purpose, and our esteem for him is therefore much higher than if he went prowling vainly about for no assignable end. These considerations account for the exceptional esteem in which ghosts are held who haunt houses or other particular localities; and hence we can understand the excitement that has been produced in London by the personal disturbance of some ghosts who have occupied houses in the heart of that city for somewhat like half a century.

The story of these houses is singular. Fortuitously to see in Stamford-street, the repute of being haunted has attached for a long time. Every now and then a report would go through the neighborhood that a ghost was walking about the rooms, and crowds would collect and the matter be settled by the Press. For more than forty years the house has been without a bodily tenant; and there are six other houses also in Stamford-street that have likewise been empty for the same time. They are now in a state of wretched dilapidation, and it is said that the loss of rent upon them will equal a sum of $500,000. Various reasons have been given for this strange state of things; but the explanation most generally acceptable has been that the supernatural occupants frightened people away, and that, in short, no fleshly persons could be allowed to dwell there. Only within the last fortnight have the facts of this curious business been made public. It appears the property often belonged to a solicitor named HUNT. This gentleman, for a mere whim, resolved not to let any portion of his property. Having a large fortune, apart from real estate, he could afford to indulge his caprice, and this he persistently did. When he died, he left a strict injunction to his widow to carry out the same course. This she ruliciously obeyed, and, dying in turn, left the houses on the same terms to her daughter. The latter died during last December, and hence the present disclosures. She lived a very penurious life, and saw no one but a single old female servant. The two dwelt in a corner of one of the houses in Stamford-street, and periodically, at night, used to visit the other houses adjacent. On these occasions they carried a lantern, and, wandering through the rooms, probably thus gave rise to the ghostly rumors so long in circulation. It seems the last deceased old lady left no will, and had no apparent heirs; but, immediately after her death became known, parties claiming to be such came forward and took possession of her house. It is reported that they have since found cash to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars hidden about the house, and that other claimants have been heard of, and that the case is likely to get into the Court of Chancery.

The prosaic solution of the supernatural part of the story naturally provokes disappointment. There seems really, however, no conclusive reason for altogether abandoning it. If people take pleasure in believing the Stamford-street houses to have been haunted they might as well believe it now as before. In the absence of any assigned motive for Mr. HUNT'S eccentric behavior, it is plausible to suppose that he intended the houses to serve as places of recreation and quiet retirement for his own ghost, and ultimately for a kind of family spiritual mausoleum. It is obvious that, the chance, as Mr. WALT WHITMAN would put it, "to loaf and invite his soul" in congenial privacy, would be much improved by the policy which Mr. HUNT adopted. The fact that two old women occasionally prowled about the rooms with a lantern by no means disposes of this rational conjecture, and need in no way have interfered with the ghost's comfort. If, as is stated, the houses are to be put in immediate repair and let, matters may be very different. We venture, however, to doubt any speedy interference with the spectral society, should the property be thrown into the Court of Chancery; and perhaps Mr. HUNT, with professional astuteness, foresaw this contingency, and resolved to profit by it.

THE OHIO SENATOR.

The Vote for a Candidate in the Republican Legislative Caucus.

The detailed accounts in the Ohio papers of the proceedings of the Republican legislative caucus, on Thursday evening, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, an successor of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, show that it was attended by all the Republican members of the two Houses, with two exceptions, and was unexpectedly unanimous. A resolution was adopted making the caucus an open one, and then Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, AARON F. PERRY, of Cincinnati, and JUDGE W. SCOTT, of Toledo, were placed in nomination. The roll was called, and the first actual vote was as follows:

Sherman	41	R. B. Hayes
J. W. Scott	8	R. B. Hayes
A. F. Perry	1	R. B. Hayes
Wm. Sawyer	1	

The names of MAYOR JOHNSON and DENNISON were withdrawn before the result of the vote was announced, and all but four who had voted for candidates other than SHERMAN, changed their votes to that gentleman, so that the vote, when announced, stood:

Sherman	79	Schenck
Scott	2	Perry

The renomination of Mr. SHERMAN was then made unanimous. The Columbus *State Journal*, which regards any re-election as now assured, thus alludes to Democratic policy to secure the election of some other Republican:

"Gov. HAYES is doubtless thankful to Democratic members for their good opinion, but his respect toward that party for the last ten or twelve years has been such as to fail him from accepting an election as United States Senator as the result of a coalition with leaders of that party. Gov. HAYES will not under any circumstances accept an election to the United States Senate against the wishes of a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature.

Mr. BINGHAM is equally pronounced as willing to coalesce with the Democratic Party. Mr. BINGHAM'S whole life gives the lie to the assertion. He will not accept as election to the United States Senate except as a fair and square, straightout Administration Republican—if this we are confident."

Continued and Alarming Illness of Archbishop Spalding.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 6.

Archbishop SPALDING, whose illness was noticed ten days since, has continued to grow worse, and yesterday he was so ill that very little hope was had for his recovery. His malady is a bronchial affection, and it is feared that it has affected his lungs. Prayers for his recovery are in constant attendance at his bedside, and everything is being done for his relief, while the learned of medical science, as well as the Catholic churches' prayers are being offered for his recovery.

The Difficulties with Fisk—Interlocutory Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—General KILPATRICK, late Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md., who was charged with misappropriation of public moneys of the United States to the amount of $50,000, was lately arrested before Judge OLIN on a writ of habeas corpus, and released from custody on giving an indemnifying bond of $10,000. He is again indicted in Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARL SCHULTZE PHILHARMONIC.

The second Philharmonic concert of the winter occurred, at the Academy of Music last evening. As usual, the house was filled, and a great deal of appreciation was bestowed upon the interpretation of the programme, if not upon the programme itself. The selections for which were as follows:

Overture—"Der Freischutz"..... Weber
Overture—"Le Prophete," 3 compositions, Op. 76..... Meyerbeer
a Wild orchestral accompaniment.
1. Allegro..... 2. Allegro non troppo.
3. Adagio ma non troppo.

Mr. A. R. MILLS.

Symphony—No. 13, in C major..... Haydn
1. Allegro. 2. Menuetto.
3. Largo. 4. Finale—Allegro molto assai.

Symphony—"La Vestale" (In the Forest)..... Kiel
(First time by the Society.)

1. Allegro. 2. Allegro assai.
3. Largo. 4. Allegro.

The familiar absence of lack of variety and spice he urged against this bill. Both Hungarian and Harp are representative instruments of Hungarian nationalism, and the brief excerpt from Wieniawski's composition, and the virtuosos but this month of HAYES somewhat offset the heavy symphony and the concerto. The latter was the most effective piece of the evening, thanks mainly to the admirable playing of Mr. A. R. MILLS as a magnificent Stradivari. If the second and third movements of the work had been equal in respect of brightness to the first, the suite of concerto would have been better for it, for the allegro are dulled into respectability, and as the light progresses, the piano and the band. But the adagio is worthy a solo with a violin obbligato, than anything else, and the allegro non troppo is deserved of ideas as to be inferior to either of the previous parts. We have said already that Mr. MILLS' performance was admirable, and a knowledge of the difficulties of the piece, which no audience is not expected to possess, will make the gentleman's mastery of his task still more praiseworthy in the eyes of his student. In point of appreciation and expression, for ortho definition of every note in the most rapid passages and for alternate nicety of delivery and breadth and vigor of phrasing, we cannot hope that Mr. MILLS' efforts will ever be excelled. Had a solo violinist been intrusted with a share of the second movement, the results would have been more satisfying. Mr. MATZKA is an accomplished and industrious musician, but the tone of an habitual soloist cannot be expected of an artist who is never missed from the orchestra. In RAFF'S symphony, as in the concerto, the first movement, illustrative of impressions at dawn in the forest, is the most felicitous, in matter and manner, of the four. The second, a large, expressive of reverie at twilight is pretty, and becomingly vague. The allegro scherzo, which is supposed to depict a flame of dryads, is tuneful without being striking. The final portion of the composition is intended to illustrate the "entrance and departure of the wild huntsmen," and it by no means remarkable. RAFF will never rival the Roman muses of WAGNER. HAYDN'S symphony does not need detailed reference. It was rendered with laudable precision, but there was occasionally less lightness of touching and finish about the execution than, for example, Mr. THOMAS' smaller force would have brought to a similar labor.

MR. SOLDI'S CONCERTS.

Miss EMMA WESSE, Mme. PAPAY, Mr. CHAMPION and Mr. PAPAY are obliged to return to England by the *Java*, sailing hence on the 20th inst., to fulfill engagements there. Hence Mr. SOLDI announces two farewell concerts here, to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 16 and 17. On these occasions Mr. SATTERLEE will sing from songs, besides some of those which he has already made so popular. These final entertainments should be numerously attended, and, as the reports of the artists has steadily risen, in proportion to the knowledge gained of them by our audiences, we doubt not such will be the case.

Personals.

THE SECRET TO MATILDA HEARN.

The members of the theatrical profession have paid a threefold and appropriate compliment to MATILDA HEARN in tendering her a complimentary benefit, next Friday afternoon, at WOOD'S Theatre. Her late return to the stage was intended, we are informed, by unfortunate circumstances, over which the lady had no control, and the proposed benefit will, it is hoped, compensate her in a degree for many recent troubles and disappointments. We trust that the benefit may be worthy of the profession, of the City and the beneficiary.

Home Gossip.

Miss MILANOLLO sang in Pittsburgh on Friday and Saturday nights.... The series of MOSTON Concerts is approaching a close. It has been exceedingly profitable. This week, Miss MOULTON is to be heard in Washington. We learn that the intention of giving one or two concerts in this City has been abandoned.... The denial of JOSEPH PARKER, as home and foreign artist well known South-west, and especially in Baltimore, is reported.... HARR WAGNER sang on Monday in Philadelphia, but would not appear on Saturday because of indisposition. Thursday, however, he performed in presence of an immense audience.... Mr. FRANK MAYO is to fill a three weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre, at the close of the operatic arrangement now progressing.... Miss Anna MORRIS is to give three concerts in Boston.... "Elleen Oge" will be performed at the Globe Theatre in Boston, this week.... On Jan. 8, the Quincy Opera-house was sold under deed of trust, and was bought in by the bondholders for $40,000, subject to a lien of $45,000. The original cost of the building and ground was $80,000.... MR. JEFFERSON was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties, and will remain there in all three weeks.... The Langrad troupe was last week in Milwaukee.... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company were last week at the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis.... Mr. DILLON'S artists were in Rochester on Wednesday night; Friday and yesterday they were in Buffalo.... Last night Messrs. HARRIMAN and CHESWICK acted in Saratoga and in Schenectady.... Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at the New Orleans Academy of Music, and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was at the San Charles Theatre.... An accident had occurred in the last act of "The Huguenots," during its performances by two French artists in New-Orleans, by which M. DELABRANCHE, the first tenor, was wounded in the face. One of the firing party stood too near M. DELABRANCHE, and the powder discharged from his gun lodged in the face and eyes of the artist. The injury was not dangerous, but it was of a painful nature, and was likely to prevent M. DELABRANCHE from appearing on the stage for several days.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is to act this week in Toledo.... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS was last week in Louisville.... To-morrow, Miss FANNIA-ROSA and her company commence a three weeks' engagement in Boston.... Mme. WOOSTER is to give this week in Washington.... Mr. FORREST was last week in Omaha.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week in Richmond.... Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN gave three readings in Tremont Temple, in Boston, last week.... The Wyndham comedy troupe acted last week in Chicago.

The Wharton Trial—Interlocutory Order—Witnesses Examined.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—Owing to the death of Mrs. BRADY, wife of one of the jury in the Wharton trial, the Court adjourned yesterday after the morning proceeding. The jury will attend the funeral to-day in custody of the sheriff. State Attorney BROWN and Attorney-General SPENCER have consented to the application of WHARTON'S counsel for an interlocutory order to examine witnesses de bene esse, and it has been agreed that Mr. WHARTON, the prisoner, shall be allowed to be present during the taking of such testimony.

THE DEMORALIZED RING.

Rumored Flight of Ex-Controller Connolly.

He is Said to Have Left for South America.

His Family Insist that Mr. Connolly is in Town.

Resignation of City Chamberlain Bradley.

The cry is still they go! Mr. JOHN J. BRADLEY, City Chamberlain, and Controller of Arrears R. PENNEY, late Sheriff of New-York, but now of St. Catharines, Canada, has "most respectfully" tendered his resignation to Mayor HALL, after, all the Mayor hypocritically assures Mr. Controller CHASE, "twenty-four months of assiduous and honorable service." Mayor HALL must have had a good deal of gumption in him when he penned these laudatory adjectives. It is his bachelor host custom, per the bi-weekly, diamond contract in advance by telegraph, Mr. BRADLEY and his dear brother Governor will enjoy many a mush lunch over them; especially when they are disgusting Mayor HALL'S appointment of FRANCIS A. PALMER on to Mr. BRADLEY'S vacant post. From the dying pen of BONNEFF'S nominee HALL has tumbled into the scorching dry of the Broadway Bank, of all other consuming elements. Is it that FRANCIS A. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, the real estate speculating gentleman who draws the modest rental of $10,000 a year from the City for the use of one of those armories which have never been used or occupied? To be sure, it is only the top left of a building on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; and, no doubt, it is not nearly so convenient to the old Armory of the Eighth Regiment over Centre Market; but the last payday of New-York would rather like that regiment to make up their mind as to which armory they prefer. Two years' rent, $66,000, for an unused top loft is a slightly ugly item in the City Treasurer's accounts. But—is it possible? Can it be true that the Adjutant of the Ninth Regiment has never heard anything of this Ninth-avenue Armory?

Hardly had the public excitement over the resignation of BRADLEY simmered down, when it was positively asserted that Ex-Controller CONNOLLY, taking advantage of his little New Year's arrangement with Judge BARNARD, had levanted in foreign parts. The news and rumor provoked much not spoken indignation. Most uncomplimentary criticisms on New-York's Judiciary flew about like sparks from a forge-bellows, and the general verdict was that it was a "pick-up job." Not Mr. CONNOLLY'S first artistic effort in this direction by any means, as the unwritten records of Tammany show! The denial of his flight by the CONNOLLY family of course amounts to nothing. Mr. CONNOLLY'S appearance in the family pew today will do much more to reassure those who, though anxious to get rid of him from their midst, are, nevertheless, desirous of having a voice in ordering his future whereabouts.

The Aldermanic mind is still unable to decompose itself, in spite of lobbying, caucuses, and much button-holing. The new Board of Aldermen have come to a thorough deadlock, over the election of a President, the friends of Mr. VANCE and Gen. COGSWELL firmly standing out and refusing to come to even a compromise verdict. The numerous other sub-rosa aspirants for the office are, of course, not anxious that the breach should be closed. In the new Board of Assistant Aldermen things are almost as backward. Mr. SEACOR, the Watchdog of the Senate, and Mr. GALVIN, like the Hen and the unicorn of the gold nursery rhyme, are fighting for the Presidential crown. The latest last moment whiff of desperate character that the Reformers in the Board are talking of FRANCIS J. GRIS as a compromise candidate for the office.

Hopes were so dull a day as Yesterday appear in the elegantly-furnished apartments of Sheriff BRENNAN, in the new Court-house. Mr. BRENNAN, oppressed with official cares, left for home at the early hour in the afternoon, but, as he went out, declared his opinion that as soon as the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions should resume their functions, there would be a splendid shaking up of the thieves. The political physicians of Tammany reported that an unpunished law-breaker to be "worse as usual."

HAS CONNOLLY ABSCONDED?

A Well-Authenticated Rumor of his Flight—Unsatisfactory Denials by his Friends.

It was reported in the City, late yesterday afternoon, that RICHARD B. CONNOLLY had absconded to South America, in order to escape the criminal and civil proceedings which have been commenced against him. The rumor subsequently received confirmation from a well-known Tammany politician, who is intimately acquainted with the CONNOLLY family. He told a TIMES reporter that he was positive that CONNOLLY departed from New-York on Thursday, on board a vessel bound for South America. He said that several persons had cognizance of his flight, which was prompted by the fear that he would be taken by the Sheriff on the fifteen indictments which were found against him, and of which he had not yet given bail. The Ex-Controller received an intimation that the case wherein which Judge BEDFORD had rendered in TWEED'S case would be rendered in his, and that his committal to jail when his case came into Court was a certainty. Knowing this, and knowing also that he could not raise enough bail on the criminal charges, CONNOLLY resolved to leave the country. Such, in brief, are the statements communicated to a TIMES reporter, last evening, by a prominent politician.

When Controller Connolly Left.

In consequence of the above report a representative of the TIMES called at the house of CONNOLLY, in Park-avenue. The servant replied in answer to his inquiries for Mr. CONNOLLY that he had left the house at 6½ P. M. When questioned whether he was sure of this fact, the servant declared that he had himself opened the door for Mr. CONNOLLY. Upon being asked whether Mr. CONNOLLY would be back during the night, the servant replied that he did not know, though he presumed he would. The reporter then asked to see Mrs. CONNOLLY, but was told that that lady had retired for the night. The reporter afterward interrogated several well-known politicians which he found at the Andrew Jackson Club, and upon putting the oft-repeated question, "Where is CONNOLLY?" received the uniform reply of "Haven't the slightest idea." The reporter of the Night ceased to have very much surprised these gentlemen, who one and all denied even the probability of it being true. One gentleman, a well-known member of the Bar, went so far as to express that CONNOLLY would not so long "as escape, no matter what the circumstances might be." His sentiment of "escape is such," said the lawyer, "that he will not even greater peril than that encountered by Judge BEDFORD." A fruitless effort was made to see Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN, who was deemed a likely person to know of CONNOLLY'S whereabouts, but the reporter was informed at his house that the Ex-Sheriff was in bed, and that, moreover, he had not seen or heard anything of the Ex-Controller during the waste day.

The Two Grand Juries.

The General Sessions Grand Jury have been rendering themselves, according to their announced intention in Court, to the usual criminal cases. They will not resume their investi-

gations on the Tweed and Tweedies Jury here been terminated.

They desire to submit such presentments as they may agree upon to the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, to be delivered to the Grand Jury impanelled in session Friday next, to be held during the next week.

RESIGNATION OF BRADLEY.

Mayor HALL Tenders in His Resignation.

Mr. Francis A. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, Appointed Chamberlain.

Another of the Treasury officials has resigned, and Mayor HALL has tendered the resignation of Treasurer BRADLEY, and appointed his successor, CHARLES H. PALMER, of the Broadway Bank, to succeed him. The appointment was made and sent in to the Board of Aldermen this afternoon, and the nomination will probably be confirmed at the next meeting of the Board.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

To His Honor A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to take effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1873.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

In accordance with the above communication it is with regret that I accept the resignation of JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to take effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1873, and I hereby appoint CHARLES H. PALMER, of the Broadway Bank, to succeed him, and request that the nomination be sent in to the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

To Andrew H. Green, Esq., Comptroller of the City of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this day a vacancy occurred in the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York by the resignation of JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., and that I have appointed CHARLES H. PALMER, Esq., Chamberlain of the City for a term of three years from the 31st day of January, 1873, and that I have communicated the same to the Board of Aldermen.

Yours truly,
A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN PALMER has been duly sworn into office, and is now entitled to all the official powers, &c., of the office.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

The New-York Printing Company—Sale of the Company's Property Postponed Until Tuesday.

In pursuance of the order issued by Chief-Justice BARBOUR of the Superior Court, Mr. FANCHER, counsel for the Ocean Bank, appeared in the Superior Court, Special Term, Yesterday, to show cause why the temporary injunction restraining the sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company should not be continued. Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE appeared to oppose in favor of continuing the injunction, and asked that an adjournment take place until Tuesday next.

Mr. FANCHER opposed the adjournment, stating that a number of purchasers had attended from Chicago and other points in relation to the advertisements, and if the sale was postponed they would doubtless leave.

Chief-Justice BARBOUR denied the motion to postpone, and directed the argument to proceed.

Mr. LAWRENCE then read the affidavit on which the order was issued, and which stated in substance that the late Mr. TAYLOR was owner of one-fifth of the stock of the company, intending to put both interest of about $600,000; that the Ocean Bank was the largest creditor to the amount of $300,000; that persons in the secure was served on CHARLES H. WILMOUR, the President of the Company, with pay the process in the possession of the company, and that the process is not precluded from the City. Something a fraudulent conveyance to the Ocean Bank, and that the property is about to be sold at auction for less than its value. Moreover, that the property is valuable and has sold at one time for $500,000; that a sale of it being sold in lots as desired by the defendants, it will sell in bulk, as he claimed, at less than one-half the value. That it was for the interest of the plaintiff that it should be sold in bulk, as the proceeds of the sale would be sufficient to pay the claim of the plaintiff, and that it was for the interest of the defendants that it should be sold in bulk, as they would be relieved from the payment of a large amount of rent, and they could save large amounts, due them from the City for such labor.

Mr. FANCHER, on behalf of the Ocean Bank, read the affidavit of Mr. DAVIS, the receiver, in which he stated that he had no collusion and is desirous to act in the interest of the creditors, and in the judgment of them the only course for the benefit of the creditors is in the interest of the bank. He also read the affidavit of WILMOUR and GORDON, the President and Secretary of the Company. He also read the affidavit of Mr. STEVENS, the late Vice-President of the Company, in which he stated that he was in favor of the sale in bulk, as it would be for the interest of the creditors, and that the Board of Directors were together and present. Mr. STEVENS then stated that the judgment had been regularly obtained; that no collaterals or securities for the debts of the bank, as claimed by the plaintiff, were ever given; that the bank was forced to declare a dividend of 40 per cent, which should have been paid to the receiver; that after he had paid almost enough to cover interest from debtors being in attendance who would leave if the sale was postponed, and that the collateral were being sold in lots of one thousand dollars, having had notice of this judgment from the bank, and that the bank was willing to pay the claim of the plaintiff, and that the property would be sold for only cash in new and clear funds.

Chief-Justice BARBOUR said he did not see that there was anything in this application. There was no pretense that the judgment was irregular, and no evidence even tending to impeach the validity of the claim. That the property was about to be sold at auction for less than its value was that which it would sell for after proper advertisement, and which would not be the case in the sale of stock in bulk. That the property was worth more than the amount of the claim was the defense which could have been set up. While, as the matter was before, he would let it go over to Tuesday for further hearing.

The argument was accordingly postponed until Tuesday next, at which time it is expected that the petition of the bank for the sale in bulk will be heard.

Mayor Hall Vindicated—The Charges Against Him Declared Utterly False.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-master HART was resumed yesterday. Mr. CORNELIUS PARKER, of the firm of CORNELIUS & Co., said he was ready to hand in two bills of damage for sloop, but Mr. DAVIS objected to the bills being offered as evidence, on the ground that they were not made out by HART, and that it had not been shown that HART was in any way connected with them. The objection was overruled by the Counsel of the Park, and the bills handed in.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, clerk of Mr. CORNELIUS PARKER, was then produced by Mr. DAVIS, and said: There are no regular and uniform charges for transportation, storage and labor that I am aware of. I charge a higher rate of storage and labor for transportation than for receiving and delivering. Some vessels I charge more than others. I have taken in after business hours, and it costs the warehouse men something additional in the way of extra assistance used for labor over ordinary day work. HENRY BALDWIN, weighmaster, was next called, and said: I have been a weighmaster for upward of twenty-five years in the employ of the Corporation. I have been from Pier No. 1 North River to No. 35 Water-street, in July and November last. was four months not harvest; that is the price all the season round, where I cart for my regular customers; if exchange came to me and wanted me to cart hay for him, I would charge five cents per barrel; I did carriage for the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company; I carted hay for Erie Railroad. After this witness' testimony the investigation adjourned.

Another Mysterious Boston Business Case.

HENRY SWARSKY, a native of Poland, forty-eight years of age, by occupation a baker, and living at No. 1,551 Second-avenue, was run on Sunday night overcoming the advent of the New Year. At a late hour of the night he was in Sixty-second-street, near Second-avenue, making to which point that he was arrested by a policeman of the Nineteenth Precinct and taken to the Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication. He had a couple of bundles with him, which he said contained clothes. These bundles were in the custody of the police when he was locked up, and when he was released from confinement on Friday last without having been tried to give any statement of how he had received his injury. Yesterday a policeman, who had been on duty at the Station-house on Friday last, stated that the bundles were full of bricks, and that there was some hidden mystery surrounding all the case of the man. Persons desiring to see the case from the start applied to Police Justice DOWLING, and he ordered the case to be investigated. Accordingly, at the hour appointed, a number of persons assembled in the Police Court to witness the outcome of the mysterious case. The complainant of the bricks, owing to the severity and seriousness of the injury to the skull and concussion of the brain, caused apparently by a heavy fall." The

prisoner at the bar was kept outside, under the eye of a policeman, until the case was called. The prisoner and Detective Gerard, from Inspector Walling's office, then appeared before the Justice, and the case was called.

Detective GERARD testified that he arrested the prisoner at the Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street, on Friday last, in addition to the charge of intoxication, on the charge of having in his possession a quantity of stolen property. He had been informed by Mr. CHARLES H. WILMOUR, of No. 35 Water-street, that a package containing $10,000 worth of property had been stolen from the store of Messrs. WILMOUR & Co., and that the prisoner had been seen in the vicinity of the store on the day the property was stolen. He had found in the prisoner's possession a package containing $10,000 worth of property, which he had taken from the store of Messrs. WILMOUR & Co. The property consisted of silk handkerchiefs, and was identified by Mr. CHARLES H. WILMOUR, the President of the Company, who put the property in his possession. He had refused to make any defense, and positively denied that he had stolen the property. He had been committed from the City, presuming a fraudulent conveyance to the Ocean Bank, and that the property was worth from $50,000 to $60,000; that the sale was advertised for Tuesday next, by auction, at No. 59 Exchange-place, and that the sale was postponed by the Court of the Park, and that bills headed in.

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Sudden Death of a Clergyman.

At 10 o'clock last evening, Rev. EDWIN LAWRENCE, aged thirty-three, who resided in Hancock-street, Williamsburgh, was seated in his parlor, when he suddenly fell over on the floor. Dr. Cornelius Comfort was called in, but on arrival found that the clergyman had died from apoplexy. The deceased was a graduate of Columbia College, and was ordained by the Bishop of Long Island about two years ago. He was married about a year since, and leaves a widow and one child.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Speculations on the Philadelphia Commission and Mississippi—Speech of Secretary Boutwell.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—President GRANT, accompanied by Secretary BOUTWELL, Gen. HORACE PORTER, Ex-Secretary BORIE and Senator CAMERON, had a formal reception at the Commercial Exchange, which was attended by a large assemblage of citizens. Secretary BOUTWELL, after being introduced by Mr. Senator CAMERON, spoke as follows:

Under the present circumstances you will not expect me to speak at any length upon any subject that may occur. However interesting it may be to you, I am sure that the subject of the finances of the country, and the measures that concern the business of business of the country must always be important to the whole people. It is the fortune in time of war and, consequently, his fortune in time of peace, following a great war, that the business of the country must not expect to escape from that condition to which it has been reduced when it ends. To my mind it seems to be useless for me to say that we have not been reduced to that condition. Now I have felt it my duty, in the place I now occupy, to present to the people as often as officially it fell upon me my duty to address them on the importance of economy in the expenditures of the country, and the necessity of practicing such economy as would enable us with the least possible delay to return to the specie basis of the public debt. I only urge it that in the extent that the capital in the country, by the payment of the public debt, is transferred from the public securities to the banks and notes of the people for the circulation of the country, in the same proportion will the necessity for taxation be lessened, and the ability of the people to pay their debts increased. I believe that we must be false to the good faith that has been pledged to the public creditors; we shall be false to the best interests of the country, and we shall disregard the lessons of the past, if we do not pursue the policy of paying off the debt of the country as rapidly as possible. The world will bless us for it. Our own people will bless us for it. Our children will bless us for it. If any temptation should come upon our nation at any moment, we shall be called upon to ask the country or the world for a loan of seventy, eighty, or of $2,000,000,000

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Fourth Day's Investigation Before the Congressional Committee—Mr. A. T. Stewart, Senator Howe, Mr. Cooper and other Witnesses Examined—Testimony of Messrs. Hoyt, Sherman, Palmer, Van Nostrand, Dodge, Chester, Sumner and Bowers.

The Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment met in the Custom-House building at 10 A. M. yesterday, as per adjournment, Gov. BUCKINGHAM presiding. The table where the checkers are had been moved close against the wall at the request of Senators BAYARD and CASSERLY, the witness in question being without a possibility of being overlooked by any one seated there. The first witness introduced was Mr. A. T. STEWART, who was sworn.

Mr. Secretary read a statement about the General Order business which he had prepared. It was as follows:

"The removal of the business from the Cunard and Hoboken stores has not only caused pecuniary loss, but much annoyance to the importers. The present position of affairs is reported by steamships, and when they arrive they communicate at once with their agents, who discharge their cargoes on arrival, to expedite the unloading of the several ships. When goods are taken to the public stores it takes from one to six days to make up his entry and have it passed by the Custom-House. Consequently all goods discharged under such circumstances are sent to a General Order store. Now, the general impression is that Mr. STEWART is the owner of the General Order stores. As a matter of fact, I was on the west side of the City for many months before I had any interest in a General Order store. Goods then could be sent to the stores at the option of the importer. The business was conducted in the manner it was now, but the number of stores was not considered to be objectionable, and there would have been three stores if competition had been restricted. When several stores are together, their charges are low and this is the natural result of competition. Those stores which are conducted in a manner to attract business are increasing. The same may be said of the Cunard and Hoboken stores. At one time there was on the west side of the City but one store supplied by a General Order. Since then some half dozen more have been established, and the business has largely increased. Now are of greater size and bring larger carmen than a few years ago. The storage actually at the General Order stores has not materially diminished, as the goods did not remain in the stores by the month or year. The charges at the General Order stores have been reduced by one half since the system was established. Before the establishment of these stores the charges were 50 cents per package, and 25 cents for storage per month. Now the charges are 25 cents per package, and 12½ cents per month for storage. The charges have been reduced, while insurance is nearly effected on the most favorable terms in the insurance centres, Boston, Hartford, &c., and the rates are uniform. The confusion of sending so many goods from all parts of the City, Jersey City and Hoboken, to three, two stores only, which, even one or two cargoes will produce, without increasing storage, requiring frequently to move goods from one store to another, and this without any benefit or additional security to the importer."

Mr. STEWART then produced diagrams showing that the present General Order stores were situated in places which tended to increase the rate of insurance. He afterward exhibited a statement showing the gradual increase of charges in the General Order stores, and also memorandum of an agreement which Mr. LEAVITT had made with his house, that no higher rate should than 81 50 per package should be charged. In spite of this, attempts had frequently been made to charge it.

Chairman—Who owns the warehouse at Hoboken?

Mr. Stewart—Mr. LEAVITT.

Senator Stewart—Suppose cargoes are discharged within forty-eight hours, and in consequence of that the packages go to the General Order store, who pays for the storage?

Mr. Stewart—The steam-ship company. I believe, but we pay in the end, so that would be a specification in the freight.

Senator Casserly—The steamers discharge as fast as they can, and if there is no permit, then the owner pays; is it not so?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, but if he gets a permit within the forty-eight hours, then the steamship pays.

Senator Howe—Have you lost any goods in the General Order stores now in use?

Mr. Stewart—No, sir.

Senator Howe—Have you heard of any losses?

Mr. Stewart—No, sir; I never have.

Senator Howe—What was the rate of insurance in the old stores, and in the New Jersey stores now?

Mr. Stewart—Forty cents per person on the bulk, and now it is sixty-five cents.

Senator Howe—I understand you to say that merchants are put to great inconvenience by the removal of the Hoboken and Cunard warehouses.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir.

Senator Howe—When goods have been once transferred from the Jersey City and Hoboken docks, what necessity is there, when they have come to the General Order stores here, of being transferred back again to Jersey City and Hoboken?

Mr. Stewart—They have in certain instances to go back to be bonded according to the requirement of the Custom-House.

Senator Howe—How often has it happened so that they have made your money to break goods in Jersey City and have not been able to get it passed within forty-eight hours?

Mr. Stewart—Very rarely, except where we have not known ourselves.

Senator Howe—Has it ever been that it has been impossible to enter them for bonded warehouse, but was compelled to enter them for home use, because there was not time?

Mr. Stewart—It may have, but I do not know.

Senator Howe—Has it ever happened?

Mr. Stewart—I do not think it ever has.

Senator Howe—Then you have never been put to any such inconvenience or expense?

Mr. Stewart—No, not with but slight loss.

Senator Howe—When was this General Order system first contemplated to Jersey City and Hoboken?

Mr. Stewart—Some years ago. I believe it don't know.

Senator Howe—When was it removed?

Mr. Stewart—After Mr. GRINNELL'S entry was effected.

Senator Howe—Had he been a merchant?

Mr. Stewart—I have heard so.

Senator Howe—Was it more a matter of rumor than fact then?

Mr. Stewart—You must excuse me there. If he is a merchant I am child upon my opinion, and he is absent. I will refrain.

Senator Howe—Very good, Sir. How many General Order stores were there at first?

Mr. Stewart—There were two on the North River, three on the East River, and those in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Senator Howe—Where were those on the North River one?

Mr. Stewart—In Greenwich and Washington streets.

Senator Howe—Where are the present ones?

Mr. Stewart—The same as mentioned in the statement which I gave you.

Senator Howe—Do you know the location of the store that was in 1869 on Greenwich street, between what streets?

Mr. Stewart—I do not remember.

Senator Howe—Was it near Rector street?

Mr. Stewart—It is about Rector, yes; I do not know for sure.

Senator Howe—Now you say in lieu of the General Order stores now on the North River, on the New-York side, and two on the Jersey City side, and three on the East River?

Mr. Stewart—Yes; and three on the East River.

Senator Howe—How many stores each had it in 1869?

Mr. Stewart—The same were used for what I know. I was not aware of any change in that, but I am not sure of it.

Senator Howe—Are the stores in Hoboken and Jersey City used as bonded warehouses at this time?

Mr. Stewart—They were, and are still.

Senator Howe—And if so, why were they, and what necessity is there for transfer?

Mr. Stewart—I suppose there is a demand.

Senator Howe—Can the owners of a bonded warehouse refuse to take the goods of any one, and so keep property in store indiscriminately?

Mr. Stewart—I suppose they have a right to refuse.

Senator Howe—Now, if you have reason you will be charged when you have [illegible] make any charge for storage for goods which are entered for home use?

Mr. Stewart—I do not.

Senator Howe—And with the owner of a General Order store?

Mr. Stewart—He acts as a Government officer.

Senator Howe—Is it not an obligation of the part of a General Order storekeeper to keep goods for foreign goods?

Mr. Stewart—Yes; I suppose so.

Senator Howe—Then he is not able to prevent bonded goods unless with the condition that he receives goods for home use?

Mr. Stewart—I do not understand it so.

Senator Howe—Are goods passed promiscuously as they arrive, or are they separated?

Mr. Stewart—I do not understand it.

Senator Howe—Are goods passed promiscuously as they arrive, or are they separated?

Mr. Stewart—I believe so.

Senator Howe—Is there any difficulty in getting goods from the Hoboken and Cunard docks to the General Order stores within forty-eight hours, when they are discharged?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, sir.

Senator Howe—Then have you not the same trouble as before?

Mr. Stewart—I never did.

Senator Howe—Goods might be lost in the street, [laughing] but I do not think it would pay them to.

Senator Howe—But if you had allowed them as well as over forty-eight hours, how then?

Mr. Stewart—Well, they were very liberal, and I have nothing but [illegible] to say. [illegible] Mr. Mayo [illegible] would not have charged us.

Senator Howe—That is a special privilege, or rather it would not derive it was. I think all large houses were so treated; they were [illegible]

Senator Howe—Then have you not the same protection now than you had then?

Mr. Stewart—I do not think so. [Laughter.]

Senator Howe—Now, if a package of goods coming from the Jersey City dock to the General Order store, drops into the River, whose loss is it?

Mr. Stewart—I suppose it would be the carman in him; but now a carman has it who does not care for me or my interests, and I have not the same confidence in him.

At this point Mr. STEWART stated that he saw no objection in the matter, that he would very well, and that he wished to state that the General Order system was an outrage in general terms. He objected to Mr. LEAVITT'S monopoly, and he made the suggestion that every foreign steam-ship company, who could give sufficient security, should be permitted to have a General Order store.

Senator Howe—Do you think that this system of necessity is injurious to the commerce of your City?

Mr. Stewart—I do not think it is.

Senator Bayard—You said that you would not desire the passage of the Cunard stores as bonded stores for their goods.

Mr. Stewart—I would not. There is a difference of thirty per cent in the insurance, for the place is surrounded by drinking shops.

Senator Howe—What is the date of the guarantee?

Mr. Stewart—I think it is 1869.

Senator Howe—Is it not your opinion that the employees of the Treasury Department are appointed from party motives and not from fitness for the public service?

Mr. Stewart—I do not wish to express an opinion. I have made it a rule never to interfere in politics.

Senator Casserly—Did Mr. MURRAY avail himself of the opportunity you pointed out to him?

Mr. Stewart—He did nothing, but he spoke of his desire to do the utmost that he could in that direction. It might not have been his fault.

Senator Bayard—Did you know by that that Mr. MURRAY had proceeded?

Mr. Stewart—I do not know.

Senator Bayard—Did you ever hear of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury intended to reach the ears of Mr. MURRAY?

Mr. Stewart—I cannot say that in the public papers.

Senator Casserly—Speaking over matters of your conversations with Gen. GRANT?

Mr. Stewart—No, Sir.

Senator Casserly—Can you account for this?

Mr. Stewart—I do not know that I can.

Senator Howe—When was this General Order system established?

Mr. Stewart—I think it was in 1866.

Senator Howe—Was it established by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. Stewart—I think it was.

Senator Howe—Was it established by any law?

Mr. Stewart—I do not know.

Senator Howe—Was it established by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. Stewart—I think it was.

Senator Howe—Then it was not established by any law?

Mr. Stewart—I do not know.

Senator Howe—Is it not your opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to establish such stores

FINANCIAL.

8-PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond

OF THE (COUPON AND REGISTERED)

Interest Payable Quarterly.

Free of Government Tax.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $4,000 PER MILE.

OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

FROM 69¾ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.

No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST (COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..... $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED), ONLY..... 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 7 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER DESIRABLE PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER & STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 47 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 26 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 26 Broadway, on the 14th inst., for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Erastus B. Brown,	Charles D. Mallory,
Henry W. Belcher,	Edwin M. Taylor,
Hamilton Blydenburgh,	Alfred Van F. Cutchins,
Wm. C. Dowdy,	Jr.,
George B. Douglass,	Alexander E. Orr,
Wm. B. Foster,	John B. Rogers,
Samuel Hopkins,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
James Harriss,	Calvin Stevens,
Jacob H. Harriss,	Frederic Schoonmaker,
Charles R. Hickox,	Robert L. Stuart,
Frederick Mosle,	Robert B. Willcox.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held on the 2d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON WOD was unanimously elected President.

WM. E. MAITLAND, Assistant Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The account in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, on the 1st day of January, 1872, was one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division of the road, on the 1st day of January, 1872, was $—. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and plainly indorsed on the outside thereof "Proposals for the sale of bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company," and will be opened, and the highest bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
Trustees.
Dec. 1, 1871. 20 Nassau-place, New-York City.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 30, and reopened Jan. 9, 1872.

S. B. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

OFFICE OF DEY DOCK, EAST RIVER COMPANY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Dey Dock, East River Company and Battery Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board of Directors.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF SPRUCE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. F. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-holders of the German American Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., by order of the Board.

G. M. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF FIVE DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 193 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between 12 and 2 P. M.

GEO. H. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

A. WILKINSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BOOK.—WHETHER YOU WISH to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

TWELVE PER CENT. MANHATTAN LOAN

Secured by mortgage on property worth double the loan, and regularly appraised at value. Principal and interest in New-York City.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES always on hand. HUTCH & SLAIN, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LAWTON, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 769 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Continental Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 118 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

STEPHEN A. COLGATE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN BY BOSS AND all principals only. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Stock of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN HARDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Treasurer hereby notifies the Company will be placed on the 20th inst. to the credit of the stockholders entitled thereto, for the dividend of TWO PER CENT. declared by the Board of Managers on the 6th inst., payable on the 1st proximo, free of State and Government taxes.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

FRANCIS B. REEDER, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, 206 and 208 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 4, 1871.

A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free of taxes.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from their Gross Earnings, payable on demand.

JOHN MALCOLM, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 17.

A dividend of THREE per Cent. has been declared from the profits of this Bank for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

CHAS. H. BROWN, Cashier.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 241 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 15th proximo, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th inst.

JOHN T. HILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 4, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 769 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BONDS AND mortgage, first class property, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 7 per cent. Apply to HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company have declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 15 to Feb. 1, 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. K. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 10 to the 20th holders.

CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 128 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN,
New-York, (Exclusive Building.)

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent. free of tax, this day declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. Free of Government tax has been declared, payable on demand.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on demand. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 1 to 15, inclusive.

CHAS. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared, and will be paid on demand, after the 2d inst.

H. A. WARD, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid this day.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, 180 Fulton-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1871.—A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. C. GANSEVOORT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY for a gentleman of business habits and ample means to secure a large and profitable interest in a well-established manufacturing business in New-York City. Address "CUTLERY," Box No. 292 Times Office, New-York.

$20,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A general business; profits large; business can be increased to any amount; will bear the closest investigation. Address ALPHA, Box 192, Times Office.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN, WITH a good address, to call upon the trade in the city; permanent and profitable employment. Apply at the office of the company, No. 20 Broadway, room 4, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

$15,000 OF VALUE FOR $1,500 cash. Address SECURITY, Box No. 192 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors entitled thereto at SIX PER CENT. per annum, for the six months ending with DECEMBER 31, 1871, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1872.

Deposits made NOW, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the receipt and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Money loaned on Corporate Securities and Pledges.

BANK—BOTTOM, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

STEPHEN A. BOOTH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bible-house, New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ORGANIZED IN 1851.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. per annum will be allowed to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 2, 1872.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Deposits made NOW, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Money loaned on Corporate Securities and Pledges.

BANK—BOTTOM, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

STEPHEN A. BOOTH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bible-house, New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ORGANIZED IN 1851.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. per annum will be allowed to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 2, 1872.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Deposits made NOW, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Money loaned on Corporate Securities and Pledges.

BANK—BOTTOM, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

STEPHEN A. BOOTH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 574 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1. CLOSES AT 3 P. M. on SATURDAYS.

INTEREST will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, for the six months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 2, 1872.

Money loaned on Corporate Securities and Pledges.

JOHN RAYMOND, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CLINTON-PLACE, BROOKLYN, New-York, Dec. 21, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend on deposits at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, to be paid to depositors entitled thereto from the 10th day of January, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will bear interest with the principal. Interest at the same rate payable at said office on Monday, June 10, 1872.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. SALIS, Treasurer.

J. T. CONOVER, Secretary.

The said office will be open for the payment thereof on and after January 2, 1872.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 18, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits (for the three months ending December 31) at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1872.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will accrue interest for the same as a deposit.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. W. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 32D-ST. AND THIRD-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made NOW, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

All dividends not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank will be open for the payment of dividends on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

JOHN M. LYON, President.

GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ASHBURTON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 Ashburton-square, No. 2 8th-st.

DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual Dividends on deposits of Six per Cent. will be paid on and after January 2, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be credited and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EDGAR F. BROWN, President.
WALTER T. ERIGE, Vice-President.
Geo. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2,000 and 2,002 Third-st., corner of 11th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be allowed on all deposits of $5 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $154,230,212 68.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits to Jan. 10, payable on demand.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
C. S. CRANE, Treasurer.
H. A. ARNOTT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 574 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1. CLOSES AT 3 P. M. on SATURDAYS.

INTEREST will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, for the six months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 2, 1872.

Money loaned on Corporate Securities and Pledges.

JOHN RAYMOND, President.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 632 Grand-st., New-York.

A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. on all deposits of $5 and upwards, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto from the 10th day of January, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will bear interest with the principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.

The Bank will be open for the payment of dividends on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

JAS. M. CRANE, President.
JAMES H. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st.—Dividends on deposits will be paid on and after January 2, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and draw interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

GEO. S. COE, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

REV. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prospectus possess of all usual and information can be obtained.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 36 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. & 2 to 4 P. M.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED ON MONDAY. The whole energies of the undersigned continue to be devoted to the instruction in penmanship and book-keeping; writing cards, ornamental flourishing, &c. Specimens of pens and stationery, GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, No. 9 Cooper Institute.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 210 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as taught in the best business houses. Private state against this month; without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 210 BROADWAY.—A short course of eight instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 210 BROADWAY.—An absolute qualification in arts; all quires of theory, book-keeping, penmanship and good book-keepers. Call and see the superintendent.

ST. MARK'S HALL.

21 ST.-MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR 2D-AV.

Rev. SAMUEL ADAMS, A. M., Principal.

Half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th-st., Union Square.

For advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of Music and Modern Languages.

ALL PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening.

Application for admission must be made in person at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES.

No. 623 Broadway, near 12th-st., over Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store.

(The Misses HAM & Miss [illegible] principals.)

THE MODEL HOME SCHOOL, No. 5 East 14th-st., adjoining the Conservatory, for boarding pupils.

THE BROOKLYN BRANCH,
No. 165, 164 and 166 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

TO LADIES OF DEFICIENT EDUCATION.—Ladies may acquire in one year the thorough education of a lady, and graduate with honor, at ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The 20th year will commence Sept. 7. Address Rev. T. J. DELAMATER, President, as above. Rev. T. J. DELAMATER, Jr., Principal.

$2.50 WRITING TWENTY-FOUR lessons; $2.50 arithmetic, twenty-four lessons; $2.50 spelling, twenty-four lessons; $2.50 grammar, twenty-four lessons. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bleecker-st. Ladies taught book-keeping in one evening.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. HALL HARRIS, M.A., late Fellow of Harvard, gives a few private lessons. No. 19 West 12th-st.; return in personal visit, &c.

PARISIAN FRENCH, TAUGHT IN six months; by a native. Address PARISIAN, Box No. 122 Times Office.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, AND INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND MINING, Syracuse, N. Y. Address, E. H. AVERILL, Chemical Work Pittsburgh.

THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST Boys—Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND English lessons given by Prof. JUL. WUNDERLICH, late of Gottingen University; terms moderate. Address 56 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—IN A BOARDING-school near the City, to teach English branches and music. Apply to C. H. WILLIS, Wall-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

$100 TO $100,000 BROADWAY.—ADAMS, 32 Nassau-st., corner Ann, lends money on diamonds, jewelry and watches, loans and shawls. Depot in rear of store. No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872.
WARD & SCRIBNER.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION SQUARE, Nos. 1 and 2 Clinton-place, corner 14th-st.

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES
FOR SALE,
AT REDUCED VALUATIONS
Now ready; information for buyers or sellers cheerfully given; no charge for services unless a sale is effected.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, a modern house, with the following desirable features:

No. 142 Mast-st. | No. 17 Bank-st.
No. 14 Bond-st. | No. 20 West 10th-st.
No. 16 Bond-st. | No. 22 West 10th-st.
No. 9 East 14th-st. | No. 24 West 10th-st.
No. 153 Lexington-av.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and No. 6 East 17th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, for sale at a low figure; also, a handsome three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RAYMOND, Store-room, 256 and 258 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON-PLACE, a three-story and basement brick house, which could be altered into a store and dwelling. Apply to E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and No. 6 East 17th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE AT 162-st., near 3d-av.; lot 20x100.5; 2 fronts; all improvements; only $8,000.

WARD & SCRIBNER,
BROADWAY, CORNER 16TH-ST.

A CHEAP HOUSE.—FOR SALE IN WEST Brooklyn, a two-story frame house; 10 rooms; all conveniences; only $3,000.

WARD & SCRIBNER,
BROADWAY, CORNER 16TH-ST.

FIRST-CLASS, ABOVE 57TH-ST.—TWO choice lots, finest front; price and terms favorable; also, the corner; price and easy terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JOHN S. PIERSON, No. 102 Broadway, Room 2.

A GRAND, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, in West 38th-st., near 5th-av., for sale by JOHN S. PIERSON, No. 102 Broadway, Room 2.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 21 East 14th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. APPLETON, No. 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, between 5th and Madison-avs. and Madison-sq. and Union-sq. Apply to WM. H. APPLETON, No. 49 Broadway.

$40,000.—A GOOD FOUR-STORY brick house, 20 feet wide, between 10 and 11 feet deep, in 124-st., South 100; good business location. HAVEN & VAN DORENS, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, ON EASY TERMS, A PLOT of ground, 100 feet between 5th and Madison-avs. and 104th and 105th sts. Apply to JOHN A. FIRMIN, No. 49 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

$35,000.—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY, on 3d-av., in 28th-st., for sale; or will exchange for lower-priced property in 3d-av. HAVEN & VAN DORENS, No. 60 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in the most elegant part of Gramercy Park, to exchange for brown-stone front, in Gramercy Park or 5th-av. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, IN Westchester County, for sale, with 30 acres, carriage-house, &c., in the neighborhood of the property, free of encumbrance. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, IN FULL operation, in Westchester County, for sale or exchange for city property free of encumbrance. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE—TEN MILES FROM NEW-York, 20 railroad trains a day, 30 minutes ride, 20 acres, 10 in fruit, 10 in grass, 2 acres of wood, good house, barn, &c., for city property. Only $10,000. Apply to E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and No. 6 East 17th-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT HILLSIDE, Orange County, for sale. Beautiful place on Central Railroad; 2 hours from Jersey City. JAQUIN, No. 68 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, a handsome country-seat, with large garden, fruit, shade trees, &c. Apply at No. 1 Pemberton-row, Boston.

FARM TO LET—FIFTY MINUTES FROM 23d-st. ferry, on Long Island Railroad. Apply to E. BROOKINGDALE, No. 111 Broadway.

$250 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED house, 20 rooms and bath; 2 parlors, 6 bedrooms, &c.; all modern conveniences; 2 minutes from Madison-sq. HAVEN & VAN DORENS, No. 60 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

APPLY AT TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.

WARD & SCRIBNER,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

Would respectfully call the attention of the business community to the following desirable property, which will be offered for lease upon reasonable terms, a portion of which will be required by the owner to suit the views of the lessee:

[illegible]

TO LET—THE IRON STORE NORTH-EAST corner Greenwich and Murray sts., with two-story dwelling under the same. This store is very desirable for any business, and will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to

WARD & SCRIBNER,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A CONSPICUOUS HOTEL ON THE Hudson River, doing a good business, for sale; contains over fifty rooms besides billiard and bar-rooms, &c.; also, a restaurant and confectionery, with dwellings first-class. Inquire of WARD & SCRIBNER,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE Masonic and lot No. 734 Broadway; lot about 25x100 feet; very desirable situation for business purposes. For particulars apply to HOLLIS S. ELY, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR RENT—CHEAP, ELEGANT MARBLE-front store and basement, size 45 by 90; will be divided into offices or rented in portions to suit applicants. Apply on premises, No. 51 Walker-st.

A STORE WITH TWO WINDOWS and Gilsey House. Apply to WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 5,329 Broadway.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses on 4th-av., near 23d-st., for sale or lease, in portions to suit; will be divided into parcels. JAS. PRICE, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FINE LOFTS—SIZE, WITH STEAM power, 50x100 feet, in the Times Building. Apply at No. 23 and 27 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN BROOKlyn, a house and lot of ground, of 40 feet front, with modern improvements, and not to exceed $6,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, BROOKLYN, Box No. 1,197 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

7:30 A. M. Express, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Roslyn and Port Washington.
9:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Roslyn and Port Washington.
12 M. Express for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Garden City.
3:30 P. M. Express for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Garden City.
5:30 P. M. Express for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Garden City.
All trains connect at Hunter's Point for Manhattan-ville and 42d-st. Ferry, Grand Central Depot and Hunter's Point Ferry, Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Ferries.
Sunday trains for Hempstead, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Manhattan-ville at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO [illegible] AND ALL POINTS North and East.—The elegant and powerful Sound steamer Bristol leaves Cedar-slip at 11 noon, foot of Cedar-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND-SECTION
for SIX SALE-OR-HIRE HORSES,
at
E. H. HATCH'S,
No. [illegible] West 23d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—DOUBLE COUPE [illegible] at No. 10 P. M. or SATURDAY at 10 A. M. at Office.

FOR SALE, DRY TOBACCO, FOR CAR-riages of all descriptions, Engines, &c., at No. 70 Worth-st., near Church.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

OPPORTUNITY RARELY IN MAY-fair.—Unfurnished apartments (entire second floor) and all modern conveniences, with plate-glass throughout, can be rented, with or without board, to a private family of two or three persons. Address OWL, Box No. 1,194 Times Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CORNER 8TH-st. and 5th-av., to let, with or without board. Price to suit applicants. Address 5TH-AV., Box No. 1,197 Times Office.

NO. 115 MAYFLOWER

CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF.

The Desperado, Warren Crosby, at Last—His Career for Past Eight Years—He is Sent for Trial on Confession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POST JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

THIS EVENING, at Hamburgh, a station on the Erie Railroad, in Port Jervis County, was captured, by Deputy Sheriff Peter LEVINGSTON, Constable Isaac Lee, of this place, and Robert W. BURT, Deputy Sheriff of Livingston County, the notorious horse-stealing operations in the vicinity of Rochester, Mount Morris, and other places, and in connection with the central part of the State and along the Southern Tier. The last account of PERRET in Livingston County was the stealing of a horse near Mount Morris, and taking it to Scott Tuesday, where he disposed of it to a farmer for $180. He then turned south, the presumption of the time was that he struck the Erie, and that point was chosen in his haste to get again into New-Jersey, together with his gang, a vigilant and other activity. When the officers were discovered officers were directed to guide PERRET and all on his arrest. He was followed closely through Port Jervis, and his arrest at Scott, in Delaware County that he abandoned the horse and wagon to the mercy of fleet winds, in which he sought refuge, and succeeded in eluding his pursuers. Nothing was heard of him again until a few days since, when a letter was received at Mt. Morris, stating that PERRET was employed as a hostler at Smith's Hotel, Carpenter's Point, a small village, about a mile below Port Jervis. This information was given the Sheriff of Livingston County, but as it did not want a deputy to look into the case. The officer arrived here this morning, and at once sought the aid of the Chief of Police. Officer LEE, procuring a horse and carriage at BAKER'S livery stable, the two proceeded to Carpenter's Point, where the sheriff gave his assistant an accurate description of the thief they were seeking. As soon as the description was given Officer LEE made the positive statement that the person who had a few minutes before hitched up the horse for him at BAKER'S stables was the identical man they were after. Sheriff BURT, however, insisted on making further investigations at Carpenter's Point, when they were informed that PERRET had left Farmer's hotel a few days before, and was working at BAKER'S livery stable. PERRET being acquainted with the sheriff, that officer decided as how his visit in the vicinity of his proximity until proceedings was made to prevent his escape when he learned aware that he was to be arrested. As he was a desperate character, and would resort to any means. Chief of Police LEE was accordingly sent to the stable to take every precaution necessary, and when Sheriff BURT appeared on the scene PERRET's escape was cut off in every direction. Finding the case desperate, and quickly appreciating the fact that surrender was inevitable, he determined effort to break out of jail as soon as he was left alone. This was frustrated by the discovery by a boy of his intentions. The Sheriff started back with him on No. 7 to-day.

It is believed that PERRET was convicted, on the evidence coming to-day, of horse-stealing, and he was in this vicinity several months, and the characters were associating with him at different times. The stealing of these or four valuable horses recently broadcasts is now thought, to have been the work of him or his associates; and it is thus by arrest the proprietor of the stolen property will be enabled to recover his property. PERRET is indicted for the stealing of a valuable team and carriage, which if now being conducted arrangements had been made by PERRET to steal. THOMAS HAMMELL, late of Branson on the Erie Railway, has been convicted in Geering what is not uncommon among railway employes, but for which none have ever been called to answer. This is stealing time, or the forging of a depositor's name to a settlement that they have money due them for work done, while they have previously drawn all their pay. HAMMELL, with his order on the pay-master, has drawn in the name of Orbin contracted at their stopping station. This is usually done when a railroader intends to change his quarters or leaves the road. Many a poor widow, the widow of some unfortunate railroad man, is defrauded in this way, and the pay-masters must run up amounts at the end of the year to provide board for railroad employes, soliciting upon their money at par, or to straighten her affairs, only to be imposed upon by dishonest and rascally boarders by forged time. THOMAS HAMMELL was one of this class. He left the town like October, and left a large store bill at one of the merchants of this place. To pay this account he gave the merchant an order on the pay-master for his wages, and a statement from Mr. TUTTY, dispatcher at Orbin, that he was in the employ at the time of the pay-master made his settlement. When the pay-master made his settlement the order and statement were presented to him, and he at once pronounced the latter a forgery, and the former false. HAMMELL seems to have had left the place, deserting a wife and family, leaving them destitute. Detectives were sent out to hunt him up, and a few days since he was found in Port Jervis, and arrested by Chief of Police LEE, of this place. He was brought back here and plead guilty of the charge before Justice BUTCHER, who committed him to jail at Goshen to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sounds and the Physician.

Mr. Runcie's physician thinks this Distillation Tubes paper-mission should not be interrupted, and the office of Sterling between the and the speakers to the field, at Eighth-avenue and One-Hundred and Forty-fifth-street. The matches were for dice a side, fifty birds each, twenty-five yards rise. The shooting began shortly after 12, Hamilton Walker and Hall from the start and being killed at the twenty-second bird, after the same count, 17 for Hamilton, Runcie's Gentleman. The match was a friendship and broke up the match, much to the regret of the spectators, from Friday Mr. Runcie's physician thinks that he will be able to be out of doors by that time. The Chief Magistrate was also visited by Mr. Runcie's medical staff, on Friday, and expressed himself much pleased with the admirable manner in which he was kept by the physician. Another large present were Messrs. PARNELL, Jr., and DOUGLAS, who stated that the members of the American Jockey Club and the Sportsmen's Club intended calling up the matter against Mr. Runcie.

Notes of the Sanctuary.

The great festival of the Epiphany was celebrated yesterday morning in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. Altars and chancels were decorated, and interesting services attended. The services in Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and St. John's were very imposing. Bishop TOZER officiated in the communion service in Christ Church, Fifty-seventh-st. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded at high mass, which was celebrated at 9 o'clock. The other Catholic churches were also well filled. The music in some of the Catholic services was held in the Church of St. Stephen, on Second-ave. and Twenty-first-street. Every seat in the edifice was filled, and many who could come into were chilled to stand in the aisles. The altar was gaily decorated with choice flowers, and every niche had pyramids of tapers. At 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. BURNHAM sang high mass, the choir of the church rendering music from MOZART'S "Twelfth Mass" and HAYDN'S "Imperial Grand Mass." After the First Gospel, Rev. M. J. O'FARRELL preached a sermon on the festival.

Third-Avenue Savings Bank—The New Building—Feeling in Wrestbourne Grammar.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. The excitement has materially abated, only $40,000 having been drawn out by depositors yesterday, making a total of $1,200,000 during the five days. The Directors had intended to make a statement of the financial condition of the bank last night, but owing to the great press of business were unable to do so. No regarding of hearing, even occurring Yesterday, the cash on hand being more than sufficient to meet all claims. The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank is having a disastrous effect upon other banks, especially to the lower wards, where a large amount of money has been raised by property-holders on bond and mortgage from the bank. In all cases upon the principal is now being sent for by the bank, with permission to extend the payment for a reasonable time, provided the interest may be due, are forthcoming. This is strengthened from the property under the control of the Five Departments of Morrisania is more than to the Third-avenue Savings Bank. Considerable anxiety naturally prevails among those persons whose property is under overdue, or are in arrears, with their payments of interest.

The Russian Christmas Eve—Impressive Ceremonies and Services at the Greek Chapel.

Yesterday the Greek Catholic Church, numbering 100,000,000 of followers, scattered over the world, celebrated Old Christmas Day. The Russian nation still keeps to the old method, and thus it is that on Saturday it was in the Russian heart of Epiphany. As a consequence services are held at the Greek chapel over the Russian consul in this city. At 10 o'clock in the morning the services were conducted by Rev. Father ZERNOFF in the Russian language, with the assistance of deacons and acolytes, who were in the Greek language. The music chapel was well filled, and many others present were, several well-known gentlemen of other denominations. A feature of Monday was the ball, in which the names of the royal family of Russia were invariably toasted, after which Rev. Father ZERNOFF preached a short sermon, in English from the usual chapter of St. Luke, from to Nazareth. In his sermon the reverend gentleman said that in Winter in the forest there was no right-minded beggar to offer it to; but the rest of the sun rises upon the poor Nimrod rest. As the sun rises every day, so the sun rises in Christ the sun of souls has risen upon the world and has come unto us—that sun which revives all creatures and warms all, and the rejoicing of angels and archangels and all the heavenly hosts. Inasmuch as Christ was born in Bethlehem, so there hundreds of Christmas Eves. Employed daily in the sanctifying of souls immense numbers of money, many were transmuted with no little compensative loss. I claim no pecuniary merit for this; as it is, perhaps, chiefly owing to chief luck. I am very truly yours, &c.

Rev. HENRY WILSON, Natick, Mass.

Resignation Causing Sadness—Two of the Reform Commissioners Arrested.

Difficulties have arisen out of the financial affairs of the County of Richmond. Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, who was one of the principal of those who devoted their time to the interest of Irvington, has, a few days ago, attended on the charge of libel, complained of by Mr. H. B. MITCHELL, and brought before Justice BULLEY, of New-Brighton, who held him in the sum of $500, for appearance at the next term of the Court of Sessions. Commissioners took place, yesterday, in the case before Judge MITCHELL, of Richmond.

Yesterday Commissioner C. BOOT, a prosperous timber merchant, of Bloomfield, was arrested on a bailed suit entered by SAMUEL B. HINCH, Supervisor for Middletown.

Yesterday Morning a committee of Mr. BOOTH called upon the complainant, and offered to settle the matter by paying all expenses. Failing to agree, they left the place, deserting a wife and family, leaving them destitute. Detectives were sent out to hunt him up, and a few days since he was found in Port Jervis, and arrested by Chief of Police LEE, of this place. He was brought back here and plead guilty of the charge before Justice BUTCHER, who committed him to jail at Goshen to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Tammany Primaries—Nominees Last Night.

The Tammany primaries were held last evening in the various wards of the City. In the Sixth Ward Mr. BRADLEY "kicked" had 721 votes, while the Democrats were polled only 226. The following were elected for the General Committee:

First Ward—Jeremiah Kennedy, Thomas McGuire, James Woods, Tom Hogan, Daniel D. O'Connor, Jeremiah Murphy, Patrick Hayes, Thomas Cherry, William H. Hurst, Richard Shackleford, Chas. Gillis, Mathew Bolton, Daniel Kennedy.

Second Ward—William Furlong, James Sullivan.

Third Ward—Arthur Quinn, Patrick Dunn, Peter Fogarty.

Fourth Ward—Thomas Cowan, James Dunphy, Thomas Kelly, Jr., Peter Boyle, James Owens, Michael Skelly, Jr., Thomas Mahon, Thomas Cowan, John Fox, Michael Murphy, Thomas White, Daniel Scully, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Cornelius Connolly, Timothy Sullivan.

Fifth Ward—Thomas Duffy, John L. Winston, William Cassidy, Charles Fowler, George M. Curtis, Edward Cassidy, Patrick Farrell, Thomas Kerrigan, James Flynn, William J. Flanagan, Horatio M. Adams, Jr., Owen Fitzpatrick, Daniel Williams, Jr., Charles Bock, John Bradley.

Sixth Ward—Tammany.

Seventh Ward—Henry Wettman, Joseph Koch, Thomas Mooney, Owen Keenan, Henry Haight, James McGovern, Owen Keenan, Maurice Egan, Samuel S. Astor, Wm. H. Cook, Edward Hare, Geo. Wm. Tappan, P. Daly, Martin Hoge, James Corr, Patrick O'Connor.

Eighth Ward—Ben Charles O'Connor, Edward F. Reilly, John Mooney, Dr. John C. Kelly, Elijah Purdy, Jr., Thomas Kelly, Jr., Thomas Mooney, Jr., Chas. Kipp, Charles Shackleford, John M. Hall, Henry Genet, Andrew Smith, Patrick Donohoe, Edward Mooney, Wm. Wood, Richard L. Tucker, Matthew Keenan, Joseph Seabrooke, Patrick C. McLaughlin, Protector Kinsman, Terry Hastings, Peter McAleer.

Ninth Ward—Thomas Cleary, Michael Healy, James Carraher, Michael Cleary, Patrick Dowling, Patrick O'Connor, Thomas Dowling, William Ahern.

Tenth Ward—Charles M. Cleary, Hon. Wm. R. Roberts, John Bush, Patrick D. Burns, Henry Mahon, Jr., Thomas Dowling, John Lennon, Michael Flaherty, John A. O'Brien, Owen Cavanagh, Michael Hussey, John Farnan, Patrick Sherridan, Andrew O'Neil, Patrick White, Robert H. Barry, Frank McKeon.

Eleventh Ward—Wm. Cheney, Joseph Cheney, Joseph Gildea, Sr., Thomas Cleary, Jr., John Murray, James J. Gumbleton, Chas. H. Mathews, Algernon S. Sullivan, James C. Sullivan, Jr., Matthew Kearney, Edward Cleary, Jr., Thomas Meenahan.

Twelfth Ward—Patrick Gilroy, Joseph C. Kotsch, Jr., Matthew Walsh, Michael Wilson, John Moore, Owen Kelly, Peter Wilson, Edward Dolan, Gilbert Dodge, Michael Cleary, Jr., Thomas Mullen, Henry Cleary, Michael A. Nichols, Valentine Stahl, Richard Cregan.

Thirteenth Ward—Charles O. Donnell, Anthony Hyatt, Michael Hayes, Patrick Carroll, John W. Crimmins, Michael Hayes, Jr., Edward Cleary, Jr., Owen Kelly, John H. Starrs, Jr., Gregg Stein, Jr., Patrick Hayes, Robert Emmet, Henry Hardenbergh, Richard Power, Robert Emmet, Henry Hardenbergh, Jr., Richard Power, Jr., Thomas Dolan, Frank Hogan, Edward Brophy, John Dolan, Wm. H. Mc Cormick, Jr., Edward Cleary, Jr., Lake Owen, Philip Hoffman, James Hughes, Hugh Dempsey, Edward E. Murphy, Richard Dolan.

Fourteenth Ward—Thomas Cleary, Michael Kane, Michael Cleary, Nicholas Killeen, Peter O'Neil, Patrick Cleary, Patrick Farrell, Jr., George M. Curtis, Jr., Patrick Cleary, Jr., Thomas Cleary, Jr., Thomas Cleary, Jr., Thomas